Bucks County Gazette.

VOL. VII—NO. 39. BRISTOL, BUCKS COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1880. WHOLE NO. 404.

MISCELLANEOUS

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
NEW YORK DIVISION

Trains to and from Bristol Station

For Philadelphia.

[illegible] 7 11, 8 21, 9 21 A M, 12 23, 3 20, 4 20, 5 31 and 7 16, P M. West Chester [illegible] 6 25, 10 13 A M and 3 11, 4 09, [illegible] 58, and 9 51, 10 05 P M. On Sundays [illegible] Depot 12 21, and 5 24 P M. West Chester Depot, at 6 50 and 9 51 P M.

For New York.

At 12 34, 7 37, 9 12, and 11 41 A M, 2 39, 6 19, and 7 29 P M. Sundays 9 12 A M, and 8 10 P M.

For Trenton

7 37, 8 21, 9 12, 11 06, and 11 41 A M, 3 00, 4 10, 4 48, 5 28, 6 10, 6 49, 6 58, and 9 07 P M. On Sundays, 9 12 9 19 A M and 4 00, 8 10, P M.

[illegible] 8 21, 11 13 A M, 2 30, 4 13 and 6 10 P M trains connect with Belvidere Division.

From Trenton

At 6 [illegible] 0, 8 00, 9 00, and 10 11 A M, 12 00 M, 12 57, 2 50, 3 00, 4 05, 5 10, 6 12, 6 55, and 9 45 P M. On Sundays 12 00 noon, 5 00, 6 12, and 9 45 P M.

From Philadelphia.

Leaves Kensington Depot at 7 40 and 10 15 A M, 2 15, 4 10, 4 15, 5 40, 6 15, and 8 20 P M. West Philadelphia Depot, at 8 50 and 11 00 A M and 2 00, 5 30 and 7 00 P M and 11 30, 12 00 night.

From New York.

At 7 25, 8 15, and 10:55 A M, 12 55, 4 55, and 7 25 P M.

From Philadelphia, Westward.

Trains leave West Philadelphia for Harrisburg Pittsburg, and the West, at 8 00, A M, and 12 50, 4 15, P M, daily except Sunday, and 7 20, 11 10 A M, 11 55 P M, daily.

For Harrisburg Williamsport the Oil Regions and Lake at 4 55 and 11 55 P M.

For Lancaster Quarryville, Columbia, Niagara Falls, &c, at 7 20, A M.

A through Passenger Train, especially for parties moving westward leaves Philadelphia at 11 55 A M, daily except Monday. For passage by this train application should be made to Frances Fund Agent, 116 Market Street Philadelphia, where first class and emigrant tickets can be obtained.

For further information see time tables, which can be obtained at the ticket office.

F THOMSON, Gen Manager. L P TARNER, Gen Pass Agent.
F W JACKSON
Gen Supt U R R of N J Division

Trips Resumed to Trenton.

THE STEAMER EDWIN FORREST

Will leave Arch street wharf Philadelphia, touching at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Riddle, Florence, Torresdale, Mount, White Hill and Trenton.

Leave Arch street wharf. Leave South Trenton
Thursday 6 30 A M. Thursday 2 P M
Friday 10 A M. Friday 7 P M
Saturday 8 11 M. Saturday 3 30 P M
Monday 10, 12 M. Monday 10 A M
Tuesday 11 A M. Tuesday 11 A M
Wednesday 12½ P M. Wednesday 1 30 P M
Thursday 1 30 P M. Thursday 1 P M

Leave Pratt street about one hour and a half after leaving Philadelphia or Trenton.

Fare Philadelphia to Trenton 50 cts. Excursion 60 cts.

All other places 25cts Excursion 40 cts.

Trips Resumed.

THE STEAMBOAT COLUMBIA,

On and after Saturday May 8th the Steamboat Columbia will leave Pratt street Philadelphia at 8 A M and 4 P M touching at Burlington, Beverly, Riverton, Torresdale and Tacony. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 2 00 and 6 P M. Fare 25c each way. Excursion tickets.

Sundays Leave Pratt at 8 A M and 4 P M and Philadelphia at 2 and 7 P M.

THE STEAMBOAT TWILIGHT

leaves Chestnut Street Wharf at 8 A M and 4 P M for Beverly, Burlington, Florence, Riverton, Torresdale, Delaware and Atlantic City. Returning leaves Florence at 10 A M and Bristol at half past 10. On the Delaware only as far as Bristol leaving there at 5 P M.

Fare [illegible] Excursion 50c. Usual low rates on freight.

KING BITTERS.

AT LAST!!! AT LAST!!!

Dimon Bitters has found a competitor in King Bitters the Great Blood Purifier and Liver and Kidney Regulator

A Pure Vegetable Compound and a true remedy for the following Diseases: Nervous and General Debility, Mental Prostration, Nervous Weakness at the Stomach, DYSPEPSIA IN ITS WORST FORMS, Nervous and Sick Headache, Diseases making Spells, CONSUMPTION in its first Stages, Liver Complaint, Kidney and Urinary Troubles, and all FEMALE WEAKNESSES. Also Constipation, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart, Jaundice, and all Skin Diseases.

Prepared by
KING BITTERS MFG CO
11 & 13 Warren Street, N Y
For Sale by all Druggists everywhere. H Pursell

MITCHELL & KIRKMAN,
MARBLE
and
Brown Stone
CUTTERS,
Foot of Mill Street, Bristol, Pa.
MONUMENTS, HEAD STONES & STONE CUTTING, in all its branches.
CEMETERY LOTS ENCLOSED, &c &c

HOME & DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
BRISTOL PA

The second term will begin on Wednesday Jan 28th. Instruction in Elocution will be given by

MISS F. R. ROBERTS,

a graduate of the National School of Elocution and Oratory. A M WILKIAM, Principal

Beautiful Artificial Teeth, from $5 to $8 per Set, guaranteed to fit and out perfect Impression in the morning, teeth in the afternoon. Painless extraction with gas 50 cents per tooth. Teeth extracted *free* when others are inserted. Old sets repaired equal to new. Filling with Gold or Amalgum. COLLEGE, 814 PINE Street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Please cut this out.) 1y

DORRANCE ST MEAT MARKET.

THEODORE CORNELL

Keeps constantly on hand a full supply of MEAT OF ALL KINDS, at reasonable prices. He respectfully solicits a share of the patronage of the people of Bristol and vicinity.

For Sale.

HOUSES of every size and description. Terms of payment very liberal. JOSHUA PEIRCE

For Rent.

SEVERAL small stone houses on Lafayette Street, and one ten-room house on Dorrance Street. JOSHUA PEIRCE

PHILADELPHIA.

DON'T YOU DO IT!

Don't part with your money until you know the truth. Interested parties are spreading the reports that MR. JOHN WANAMAKER is not interested in the old and famous OAK HALL Clothing business and does not personally direct its affairs.

Nothing Could be More Untrue!

Mr. JOHN WANAMAKER has precisely the same relations to Oak Hall as in the past.

WANAMAKER & BROWN is what it has been ever since Mr. Brown died, 12 years ago.

Mr. JOHN WANAMAKER personally watches over the faithful preparation of the stock of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING and the conducting of the store. Nothing is allowed to pass his eye that is not straightforward and true to the interest of those who have patronized the house for 19 years and depend on its reliability.

From all appearances the year 1880 is to be the largest in sales ever known.

The READYMADE Department is Better Stocked!
The BOYS' Department is Better Stocked!!
The CUSTOM Department is Better Stocked!!!
The SHIRT Department is Better Stocked!!!!

All this will be apparent on FIRST SIGHT! Please call whenever you can and look through this BEEHIVE of a Building, so busy with its Hundreds of Workpeople and Customers. Do not forget that Clothing of the W. & B. make will stand better service than any other that can be got and that it does not cost any more (if as much) as other makes.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL, SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA,
PHILADELPHIA.

A COMPLETE RENEWAL
IN OUR STOCK OF
C-L-O-T-H-I-N-G
NEW GOODS—BOUGHT FOR CASH—MADE UP BEFORE THE ADVANCE AND OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC AT PRICES FROM
25 to 30 per cent
LESS THAN PRESENT COST OF MANUFACTURE—PREPARED BY
A. C. YATES & CO.
THE LEADING AND POPULAR CLOTHIERS OF PHILADELPHIA, FOR THE
1880 SPRING and SUMMER 1880.
FOR THE BEST AND CHEAPEST CLOTHING CALL AT THE
LEDGER BUILDING, CHESTNUT AND SIXTH STREETS
THE FINEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA

FANCY SILKS, BLACK SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS, BROCADES, WEDDING OUTFITS, DRESS GOODS, CASHMERES, BLACK GOODS, PRINTS, PERCALES, LINENS and COTTONS, DRESS MAKING, MANTLES, CLOAKS, SUITS, SHAWLS, INFANTS' WEAR, BOYS' WEAR, GIRLS' WEAR, CLOAKINGS, BLANKETS, WOOLENS, HANDKERCHIEFS, TRIMMINGS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, Underwear in Muslin and Merino, etc.

DRY GOODS
BY MAIL OR EXPRESS.

OUR MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT is now so systematized and in charge of such thoroughly competent and experienced hands that persons unable to visit our store can do their shopping by writing us for samples or goods, with the assurance of getting them at the same prices as if buying in person. We carry an average stock of about half a million of dollars, *all bought for prompt cash* in the markets of Europe as well as in this country. Try us and see how cheaply and quickly you can get what you want by mail or express. When in town we shall be pleased to have you call on us.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE OR SAMPLES.

COOPER & CONARD,
IMPORTERS AND RETAILERS,
Ninth and Market Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
Established 1828. Mention this paper

Seeds For May!

LANDRETHS' { FEAS—Extra Early and other varieties. CORN—All varieties of Sugar or Sweet. LETTUCE—Speckled Butter and others. CARROT—Stump Horn and Half Long. BEET—Early and Late. CABBAGE Seed in all varieties for Autumn heading }

CALL OR ADDRESS
LANDRETHS' { 21 & 23 S 6th Street, No. 1 ARCH Street } PHILAD'A.

4 17 BUY OF THE MANUFACTURER. 4 4 7

JOHN G. SONNEBORN,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, &C., &C.,
No. 447 North second Street, below Noble, East Side. Philadelphia
ENTRY AND STAIR CARPETS, STAIR RODS, DOOR MATS, STAIR OIL CLOTH, PARLOR RUGS, &c, always on hand.
OIL CLOTHS from 1 yard to 4 yards wide
4 17 Goods Warranted as Represented 4 17

ESTABLISHED 1854
W. J. HEISS BRO. & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Girard Avenue and Front Street, Philadelphia.
FLOUR, A SPECIALTY.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

To follow my thoughts as they go on,
I hurry to Lydia in my boat,
Nay, I'd swim to Lydia's city to coo
Now I feel my life to abound
—*Jones Cl*

—Dr Carpenter says that the entire absence of sunlight in the deep sea bottom appears to have the same effect as the darkness resulting in a rudimentary condition in the eyes of fish and crustacea which ordinarily apply visual power, and many of the deep sea fishes are provided with organs resembling and delicate lectures or lamps, which light up their way about.

—Recent experiments by two of the Austrian and German horticulturists have brought into notice an almost forgotten plant which was introduced into Europe from China nearly thirty years ago. It is the *Soja hispida* or Chinese pea, and is somewhat resembling the well known pea. The boiled seeds of the plant form a dish which is highly relished by the Chinese as well as by Europeans who have tasted it. The seeds have also an indefinitely variety of useful oils obtained from them.

—Dr Phipson seeks to make the problem of a cheap household light by a new method. With a comparatively feeble electric current he greatly increases the phosphorescence of certain bodies which are made faintly luminous by the sun's rays. In a Geissler tube containing a gas in a more or less rarefied condition he encloses a phosphorescent body—sulphide of barium, for instance—when the passage through the tube of a constant electric current of certain intensity produces an agreeable light.

—An Algerian company intends to cultivate the Sahara, boring Artesian wells in carefully selected spots as a means of irrigation.

—According to a very general belief, the toad is endowed with a supernatural power of existence which enables it to live for ages without food or air, and the oft repeated tales of the finding of live toads inclosed in a solid rock gain ready credence. Such reports can have little foundation in fact. Curious to learn the actual extent of vitality of this reptile, Dr Buckland enclosed twenty four healthy toads in as many air tight cells of limestone and sandstone—the limestone cells being considerably larger than the others. On the 24th of November, 1825, the stones and their contents were buried in the doctor's garden, where they remained until December 10th 1826 when they were disinterred. All the toads in the sandstone cells were dead, and had probably been in that condition for some time. Nearly all the toads in the limestone cells were, however, alive. One or two had actually increased in weight, which shows that some opening must have existed in the cell in instance. The toads which were found alive were again buried, and all died during the second year of their imprisonment. These experiments seem to establish conclusively the fact that even the toad cannot exist for a very extended period without air and food. It is therefore, pretty safe to assert that living toads are never found in solid rocks.

—Pork worms are not confined to hogs and man, a large number of trichinæ having been found in a hippopotamus.

—Many workmen in the St Gothard tunnel have died of a peculiar disease called *tunnel trichinosis* produced by a parasite in the intestines.

—Dr Siemens has been exhibiting specimens of fruit ripened by means of continuous light—that is by exposure to the sun during the day and the electric light at night. The contrast between two pots of strawberries is very striking, the fruit being quite ripe in the case of the plant which has had continuous light and yet green in that which has had the sunlight only.

—An extraordinary case is reported from Hungary. A criminal was hung until pronounced by the attending physicians quite dead. As a scientific experiment, the body was then subjected to an electric galvanic current when, after a few minutes signs of life became apparent. The convict soon completely recovered his senses, but died the next morning from congestion of the brain.

—Vast deposits of carbonate of lime are distributed over the globe in the form of limestones, chalks, marbles, marls, etc. Numerous and extensive as these deposits, it is believed that they are all of animal origin. The softest chalk and the densest limestone are found to consist of of the aggregated shells or skeletons of myriads of tribes of the lower animals, which existed in some remote period of the world's history. Coral reefs are sea islands of carbonate of lime built up by minute aquatic animals, and their formation is an example of similar deposits now being made.

—An observer of Vesuvius notes an increased activity in the crater at the time of each full moon.

MILK AND LIME WATER.—Milk and lime water are frequently prescribed by physicians in cases of dyspepsia and weakness of the stomach, and in some cases are said to prove very beneficial. Many persons who think good bread and milk a great luxury, frequently hesitate to eat it for the reason that the milk will not digest readily. Sourness of stomach will often follow. But experience proves, says the *Journal of Materia Medica*, that lime water and milk are not only food and medicine at an early period of life, but also at a later, when, as in the case of infants, the functions of digestion and assimilation are feeble and easily perverted. A stomach taxed by gluttony, irritated by improper food, inflamed by alcohol, enfeebled by disease, or otherwise unfitted for its duties—as is shown by the various symptoms attendant upon indigestion, dyspepsia, diarrhea, dysentery, and fever—will resume its work, and do it energetically, on an exclusive diet of bread and milk and lime water. A goblet of cow's milk may have four tablespoonfuls of lime water added to it with good effect. The way to make lime water is simply to procure a few lumps of unslaked lime, put the lime in a stone jar, and add water until the lime is slaked and of about the consistence of thin cream, the lime settles, leaving the pure and clean lime water on the top.

GLEANINGS FROM OUR MAIL.

Original Contributions Which Must Be Read to Be Appreciated

DREAMLAND

AN EMBLEM SWEET

An old man from station Lone Spring
I remember that time when I was young, that
So the mossy bank where I lay
To see the sheep and lambs sporting,
And the waters in the deep
And the brook glides swiftly on its way
A maiden that I long
Sleep sweet maiden long

The horse stood by drowsily
As I gazed on the same sky,
And on the grasses sweet
The bees they wait their joy to meet
The little birds sang all day long
At every joyful sight
And as I gazed at them I sang
At every joyful thought
I felt my heart with time light

THE LOTUS

BY CHARLES ARCHIBALD

It is matter of wonder how one has been well solved, notwithstanding contrary assertions to contrary by those who form the medical profession, and have the audacity to profess to be gifted with supernatural powers, whereby they can solve the mystery of the future, and have of late had difficulty in imposing upon the credulity of the average representative of the gentle sex who hardly deem it necessary to question the veracity of the information concerning coming events which has imparted to them with such sang froid, as to render it almost impossible to doubt the truth of the various and often highly colored assertions and declarations made by these disposable, simple hypocrites. But said they should not be censured too severely, as the majority of them have this method of supporting themselves, that is keeping the wolf from the door, as the saying is. And we suppose they are at liberty to obey the mandates of their thoughts, which prompts them to devote their lives to a pretended reading of the future for the benefit of others, not gifted with like powers. Also to secure a goodly portion of his "worldly goods," in the shape of pecuniary recompense. However it is clearly apparent that this business of fortune telling, or reading of the future, could not be followed if those who are engaged in it failed to find patients to work on, or, in other words, those whom they can satisfy by pretend in to foresure and support a gift of supernatural nature. We candidly admit that it has often been a source of wonder and surprise to us, how any one with mental faculties unimpaired, and in the full vigor of woman hood and womanhood, is thus easily be, controlled and seriously influenced in fortune telling, which has, as every one must know, been denounced in the strongest and most emphatic terms by the press throughout the world. Of course in some cases is lacking in the believers in others the blame amount to nothing when cultivation is wanting. Yet there are thousands tens of thousands, nay millions of human beings, occupying prominent positions in society, known to be intelligent—in fact, possessing such funds of knowledge. Though right here we would remark that intelligence does not always predominate even in the best of society. But enough of this! wonderful gifts." But to continue the discussion of our subject. The question we were about to ask the gentle reader. Why persons of intelligence can labor under the delusion that fortune tellers are gifted when, to use plain English, they are nothing more than mere contemptible frauds who earn their living by imposing on God, the creator of this bright and beautiful sphere, is the only one who can read the riddle.

SHADY SIDE Pa April 25 1880

DELAWARE CHARACTERISTICS

The Delaware means are divided into two classes—the up country people and the down country people. The up country consists of the county of Newcastle and the down country of the counties of Kent and Sussex. Newcastle has a majority of the population, and nine tenths of the wealth of the State, but it has only one third of the political power. The other two counties have two thirds of it, and, by combining, control it in the Legislature in the proportion of two to one. People here say it is nothing short of a Democratic miracle that will ever gain for them the political power to which they are fairly entitled. They cannot hope to amend the Constitution so as to base representation on population, because the two down counties will always oppose such a measure. The inhabitants of Kent and Sussex are Southern in their character, the farms are large, the country is isolated from the currents of travel and migration, and the nineteenth century spirit of progress and enterprise does not dwell in the land. In Newcastle, however, there are many Quakers and people of Northern lineage, Wilmington has become a busy, prosperous manufacturing city, small farms are the rule in the country, Northern habits and ideas prevail to a great extent. It is no wonder, therefore, that the two sections are at odds. The down country people never allow Newcastle to name a governor, and if it had not been for the supreme talents of the Bayards both senatorships would be taken by the southern end of the State.

Government in Delaware is based on the old English idea that the few should rule the many. The State Senate is composed of nine persons, the House of twenty one. Representation is divided equally between the three counties, irrespective of population. The active, vital, loud Democracy of the New England towns has no counterpart here. The counties are divided into hundreds, a hundred being originally a district having one hundred men capable of bearing arms. There is intense State pride but little public spirit. In fact, the 125,000 inhabitants of the State do not form a large enough mass to develop a healthy, vigorous tone in the body politic. There is excellent material in the population but there is too little of it. Some times think it a pity that Simon Cameron's plan, broached during the war, was not carried out. He proposed to make the one State out of the whole peninsula between the Delaware and Chesapeake bays, another out of Maryland west of the Chesapeake and Virginia east of the Alleghenies, and a third out of the part of Virginia lying west of the mountains. The creation of the State of West Virginia was but a lame and partial attempt in the direction of realizing his project.—*E V Smalley, in the Tribune*

A tramp in Nevada answered to the question of a doctor to whom he applied for relief, as to what he could do in the way of work, "Well, doctor, I could dig graves."

The new governess. "If you saw a poor man starving in the street, wouldn't you give him some of your pudding, Tommy?" Tommy. "I'd give him some of yours, Miss Smith."

NERVOUS DEPRESSION

Strange detail of nervous impressions could be given by sufferers, and those who have received their confidences. A lady is such at one time used constantly to hurry past a high wall or building lest it should fall upon her. Another, that she would stand trembling with her hand upon her school room door, summoning all her resolution to sustain her in the effort to go in to give her pupils their ordinary lessons. And the prospect of a journey, even though short, has been most painful, indeed terrible sensations in this condition. Apprehension of all kinds are common symptoms, from groundless alarms of burglars in the night to forebodings of every possible disaster to body and mind. And these are sometimes accompanied by sensations and affections which are purely physical, such as giddiness, numbness, trembling or palpitation. The victims consider it a mental disease. Now, the first thing for nervous sufferers to do is to accept two facts—first, that their complaint is curable, and second that the chief parts of the cure must be with themselves. If they give way, and give up, they may go from bad to worse. If they will strive resolutely and take proper means, they may learn to smile at their past troubles. Time and patience are very often an indispensable adjunct to the system, which ought to be hastened. We speak now of women and especially of brain workers. The human machine is like a clock, it requires weights to keep it going. But in these days the weights are often too large and heavy, and strain the machinery. In cases of nervous depression, they may need to be reduced by perhaps a tour or a short trip to Europe. In other instances, a sea breeze, a blow of mountain air, a glimpse at the Rhine and Switzerland, and back again to moderate work. If the occupation be unbearable or too exciting, a change of pursuit may be imperative. But to release the sufferer from all duties would be a cruel kindness. Idleness is a very hot bed for morbid growths of every kind. Residence too, is a point not to be lost sight of. A low lying damp locality is of course, unfavorable. So is one with very gloomy surroundings or associations. The spring is the trying season to those who are not strong, and especially to sufferers from nervous depression, they find painful sensations strangely aggravated without any apparent cause, and are sometimes ready to conclude the worst. It is well for them at such times to remember the old story, "Frightened is half killed," and to assure themselves by the simple fact that they are but feeling exactly what others also feel, though in a lesser degree. An unhealthy or too sedentary occupation contributes to nervous depression, and if it cannot be exchanged for a better, should be varied and relieved as far as possible. There is constantly indeed usually, some weakness of digestion requiring care in the diet. Hardly dyspepsia is often almost the sole origin, if not the whole of the complaint. The use of a suitable tonic is generally useful, often very simple one is preferable—quinine and iron, or some such mild aids to appetite and assimilation. Some medical men prefer pepsine and similar preparations, others use strychnia, phosphorus, zinc, and various formidable drugs. Only whatever medicine is used, let it be prescribed by a qualified practitioner, and the oldest you know. About all, tepid baths, fresh air, cold water, and plenty of exercise, will do the actively depressed more good than drugging. [illegible] should be moderate, and rules which [illegible] and other stimulants are more undesirable. Opinions and habits vary much, and what is helpful to many is not helpful.—*Chambers's Journal*

IS THERE A CENTRAL SUN

It is singular that Mr R A Proctor in the Newcastle *Weekly Chronicle* now so coolly some credit from their hold on our minds. When Mädler announced his belief that Alcyone, the chief star of the Pleiades, is the central sun of the universe, men's minds were attracted by the thought that the stellar system, like the solar system, revolves around a centre. Yet astronomers have perfectly well thrown the evidence on which Mädler based his theory was exceedingly feeble. Sir John Herschel also pointed out how unlikely it is that the centre of Milky Way should be a centre, there really is no such far away from the main plane of the Milky Way as the Pleiades. It have shown since that the only piece of positive evidence adduced by Mädler in support of the status of the central sun has been conclusively disproved by Mädler himself, for the simple reason that a similar drift can be recognized in other regions of the stellar heavens. I believe that no astronomer of repute would now venture to maintain the theory that Alcyone is the central sun of the stellar system, which it does (if any) would maintain that probably is very small. Yet I find that notwithstanding, it is still widely spread among the general public that Alcyone is the central sun, but that this theory excites far more interest than most of the modern discoveries in astronomy though they are which have been made during the last half century. When I reached Indianapolis I found myself called on to decide, not whether the theory is true or not, but whether it is due to Bessel or Mädler. My statement that the origin of the theory was scarcely worth considering, since the theory itself was long since exploded, was received in solemn silence, as if my words were scarcely credited. And when I had endeavored, and I think succeeded, in showing good reasons for rejecting the theory, I could still feel that most of my audience would rather have seen the theory established than overthrown. Such is the dominion which error sometimes achieves over men's minds.

DRINKING ICE WATER.—There is no more doubt that drinking ice water arrests digestion than there is that a refrigerator would arrest perspiration. It drives from the stomach its natural heat, suspends the flow of gastric juice and with which it comes in contact. An able writer on human diseases says: Habitual ice water drinkers are usually very flabby, about the region of the stomach. They complain that their food lies heavy on that patient organ. They taste their dinner for hours after it is bolted. They cultivate the use of stimulants to aid digestion. If they are intelligent they reason upon food and what the physiologists have to say about it—how long it takes cabbage and pork and beef and potatoes and other meats and esculents to go through the process of assimilation. They rear at new bread, hot cakes and fried meat, imagining these to have been the cause of their maladies. But the ice water goes down all the same and finally friends are called in to take a farewell look at one whom a mysterious Providence has called to a clime where, as far as is known ice water is not used. The number of immortal beings who go hence to return no more, on account of an injudicious use of ice water, can hardly be estimated.—*Baltimore Sun*

Canon Farrar, the celebrated author and clergyman, is a man under 40 years of age, of florid complexion and sanguine temperament. He is compactly built and under the medium height. He has a good voice, but reads like an untrained school boy. As a preacher, the Canon is somewhat verbose, but full of fascinating imagery. His delivery is earnest, rather rapid, sometimes vehement, but he makes no gestures.

HAVE HOPE

BY T DEWITT TALMAGE

The shadow of the mountain falls athwart the lonely valley,
And the shadow of the cloudlet hangs above the mountain summit—
All the ghost hearts and lowest wear the shadow of some pain
And the smile is scarcely fitted ere the anguished tear is shed.

For no eyes have there been ever without a weary tear
And the night must be in man which never has a daylight
I will out the dreary winter there has never been a year,
All the comfort hid to their terrors in the sweetest summer sky

So this dreary life is passing—and we move
And we move along together, half in dark and half in light,
And in hearts we meet and joined by the mystical sot our ways,
While we never all in shadow and never wholly bright

And on Christ as a beacon the our weary
Let us gaze,
And our fears of all his mysteries seek the meaning and the key
And we catch glimpses of our pathway, on it hangs the crucified,
And the angel all guest [illegible]

ART OF LIFTING OTHERS ALONE

It might be said with propriety that the art of letting others alone is essentially a lost art, on which everybody preaches and no body practices.

We are so interested in each other that interference is a necessity of the case, it would seem a sort of inhumanity to let others alone, we should feel like the Priest who passed by on the other side, and can for ourselves the reputation of selfish indifference, since human nature has become so accustomed to the ongoing process, that it is apt to feel itself left out in the cold whenever it is left alone.

Is it not, in fact, the most difficult art in the world, as well as the most obsolete? Are we not always striving to rearrange the lives of others to suit our own convenience? Can we see our neighbor diverging from the beaten track without putting a stumbling block in his way?

Do we not advise him about his investments, his love affairs, his children? Do we leave him in peace at his table, at his prayers, his or his charities? Though it is generally conceded that a man's religion is something between himself and God alone do we not act as if it were rather between himself and us, as if we had a mission to reform his creed?

We talk a great deal about minding our own business, but we are morally certain that somebody will mind it for us, provided we are kind enough to neglect it in the interest of others.

Is there not some morbid Crusoe who is anxious to establish a chair in our universities for the cultivation of this neglected art, beside which our knowledge of the classics, our acquaintance with the higher mathematics our intimacy with all the hypotheses of the cosmos, is of no social value? But who can teach it its A B C? And shall we begin its practice at our own fireside or next door?

In the meantime, letting others alone cannot be learned in a day any more than painting or sculpture, a few of us are born with a natural genius in that direction, while such fall [illegible]

We will not say a young Highflyer riding his mount is without the sickening thing with bent brought home on a shutter, when the prisoner's daughter may flirt with a heretic unannoyed by word or deed of ours, when our friend may burn her gas without our comments, put her earnings into her wardrobe instead of the bank without our interference, or give to street beggars and encourage them in idleness without our meddling—we may begin to believe that the art is revived amongst us.—*Harper's Bazar*

BEAUTY THAT ENDURES.—To be beautiful in person we must not only conform to all the laws of physical health, and by gymnastic arts and artificial appliances develop the elements of our physical being in symmetry and completeness, but we must also train the mind and develop the affections to the high est possible degree. To be beautiful we must feed the spirit of intellectual fire by reading and tradition, until it burns in a steady flame, irradiating the face by its brilliancy, subduing the countenance with light. Life beautified we must put a great organizing and ennobling purpose into the will and concentrate our thought and affection upon it until enthusiasm wells up in the heart suffuses the countenance and infuses the body on its own divine plan. To be beautiful we must cherish every kind impulse and generous disposition, making love the ruling affection of the heart and the controlling principle and inspiring motive of life. The more kindness the more beauty, the more love the more loveliness. And this is the beauty that lasts. More physical good to be made with years, blotch out with sickness, void to the slow decay and wasting breath of mortality. But the beauty that has its seat and source in kind dispositions, noble purposes and great thoughts, outlasts youth and maturity, increases with age, and, like the luscious peach, covered with the delicate blush of purple and gold which comes with autumn ripeness, is never so beautiful as when waiting to be plucked by the gardener's hand.

HOW ANIMALS PLAY AND ENJOY THEMSELVES.—Small birds chase each other about in play, but, perhaps, the conduct of the crane and the trumpeter is most extraordinary. The latter stands on one leg, hops about in the most eccentric manner, and throws somersets. Water birds, such as ducks and geese, dive after each other, and clear the surface of the water with outstretched neck and flapping wings, throwing abundant spray around. Deer often engage in sham battle, or trial of strength, by twisting their horns together and pushing for the mastery. All animals pretend to be doing violence in their play stop short of exercising it, the dog takes the greatest precaution not to injure by his bite, and the outrang outang, in wrestling with his keeper, pretends to throw him, and makes feints of biting him. Some animals carry out in their play the semblance of catching their prey. Young cats for instance leap after small and moving objects, even to the leaves stirred by the autumn wind. They crouch and steal forward, ready for the spring, the body quivering and the tail vibrating with emotion, they bound on the moving leaf, and again spring forward to another. Benger saw young jaguars and cougars playing with round substances, like kittens. Birds of the magpie kind are the analogues of monkeys, full of mischief, play, and mimicry. There is a story of a tame magpie that was seen busily employed in a garden gathering pebbles, and with much solemnity and a studied air bury them in a hole made to receive a post. After dropping each stone it cried 'Curack!' triumphantly, and set off for another. One examining the spot, a poor toad was found in the hole, which the magpie was stoning for his amusement.—*From "The Passions of Animals."*

Religion has its monuments, but they are not the young men who stand before the church doors on Sunday evening just about the time the service closes.

"What quantities of dried grasses you keep here, Miss Stebbins! Nice room for a donkey to get into." "Make yourself at home," she responded, with sweet gravity,

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